OBITUARIES OF MEMBERS OF THE OHIO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE: REPORT OF THE NECROLOGY COMMITTEE, 1990

The Necrology Committee of the Ohio Academy of Science consists of Emanuel D. Rudolph, Chair, The Ohio State University; Richard H. Mahard, Denison University; W. Louis Phillips, Certified Genealogist, Logan; and Ronald L. Stuckey, The Ohio State University. The author is identified at the end of each obituary.

PAUL BIGELOW SEARS (1891-1990): EMINENT SCHOLAR, ECOLOGIST, AND CONSERVATIONIST

Paul B. Sears, pointing to the ever changing landscape from his home in Taos, NM, March 1988. (Photograph by Anita King.)

Paul Bigelow Sears, botanist, ecologist, and conservationist, was one of the most respected and honored ecologists in North America. He had the remarkable ability to explain complex environmental problems clearly and simply to colleagues, students, and citizens. Sears devoted his life to furthering man's understanding of the delicately balanced ecosystems upon which mankind's very survival exists. The keenness of his mind, the warmth of his personality, the quality of his writing, and his capacity to relate scientific problems to human affairs earned Professor Sears the distinction of an exemplary individual in American science. For his many accomplishments, he was the recipient of many honors and awards.

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Born 17 December 1891, in Bucyrus, OH, Paul Sears was the son of Rufus Victor and Sallie Jane (Harris) Sears. His father, a lawyer, was descended from Richard Sears who came from England to America on the third and final voyage of the *Mayflower* and settled in Plymouth, MA. Paul received his early education in the public schools of Bucyrus, graduating from its high school (1908). As a Phi Beta Kappa student, he earned the B.S. (1913) in zoology and the B.A. (1914) in economics from Ohio Wesleyan University, the M.A. (1915) in botany under Charles E. Bessey from the University of Nebraska, and the Ph.D. (1922) *summa cum laude* in botany under Henry C. Cowles from the University of Chicago. His teaching career began as an instructor in botany at The Ohio State University (1915-June 1919), which was interrupted by military service in World War I (1917-Jan. 1919). He next became an assistant and associate professor of botany in the University of Nebraska (1919-27); professor and head of the Department of Botany at the University of Oklahoma (1927-38), serving also as botanist for the State Biological Survey of Oklahoma; and, while on sabbatical, a research associate at the Teachers College of Columbia University (1936-38).

Professor Sears returned to his home state as professor of botany and chairman of the Department of Botany at Oberlin College (1938-50). Then he was appointed professor of Conservation and Natural Resources and chairman of the newly established graduate-level master of science Conservation Program at Yale University, the first of its kind in the country. The program's aim was to give a limited number of qualified students, of various vocational interests and understandings, the basic principles of natural and social science involved in conservation. Sears held this professorship for 10 years (1950-60), and also served as chairman of the Department of Botany (1953-55) and the Yale Nature Preserve, and then became emeritus professor (1960). Some 30 graduate students conducted studies dealing with the management of natural resources in various parts of the United States. Despite Sears' charisma and personal enthusiasm, and even though the Program attracted much attention and funding, adminis-

trative problems caused it to end when Sears retired. Because the Program had an environmental orientation, it was regarded by many as ahead of its time. Sears, himself, remained a staunch conservationist. In the 1960s, he served as a visiting professor at several colleges and universities, including the Tom Wallace Chair of Conservation at the University of Louisville. He remained active as a biological statesman, speaking and writing on mankind's stewardship of the earth's resources, until his death.

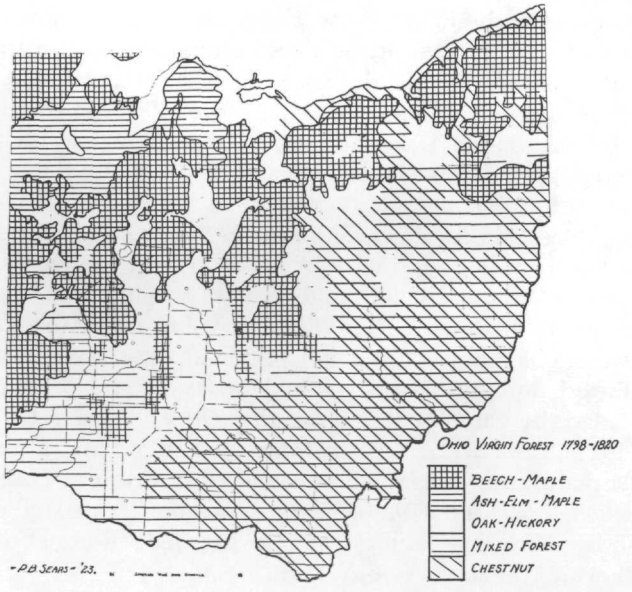
EARLY RESEARCH EFFORTS

Sears had an active research and writing career throughout his life, publishing over 50 research papers in scientific journals, over 100 popular articles on ecology and conservation, and 13 books. His research began as an undergraduate student during the summers of 1911 and 1914 at the Lake Laboratory of The Ohio State University, Cedar Point, OH. His first research paper, influenced by the prodigiously learned Herbert Osborn, was "The insect galls of Cedar Point and vicinity," published in the *Ohio Naturalist* (1915). It was followed by "Evaporation and plant zones in the Cedar Point marsh," in the *Ohio Journal of Science* (1916). In his "little cubby-hole" office, but convenient workroom on the second floor of the B & Z Building on The Ohio State University campus, Sears studied the cytology of *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion). This investigation, suggested by Charles E. Bessey, began in 1914 and was early influenced by his highly respected colleague and friend, Professor John H. Schaffner. The work continued during the next 8 years and resulted in several preliminary published papers; his doctoral dissertation, entitled "Variations in cytology and gross morphology of *Taraxacum,*" at the University of Chicago (1922), and its publication in two parts in the *Botanical Gazette* (1922). Sears did not continue cytological research following these publications on the dandelion.

MAPPING OHIO'S NATURAL VEGETATION

Sears' interest in Ohio's natural vegetation began early in life. As a lad growing up in northern Ohio, curiosity about plants, especially prairie plants, was piqued by stories Sears' father told of his own youthful days. Many stories were based on a family trip westward in a covered-wagon that crossed the unfenced tallgrass country to visit cousins in Nebraska. As interest in plant life increased, Sears noticed that the roadside plants south of Bucyrus, of which many belonged to the prairie flora, were quite different from those north of town. The prairie plants grew on the farms of the Killdeer Plains between Bucyrus, Marion, and Upper Sandusky. In the history books of this area, Sears read of Colonel William Crawford being ambushed by Indians hiding in the tallgrass on the lower terrain, and about where oak and hickory occupied the drier knolls (Sears, *Ohio Biol. Surv. Biol. Notes* No. 15, 1981).

While an instructor at The Ohio State University, it was Professor Edgar N. Transeau who influenced Sears to expand on his interest in prairie plants of the Killdeer Plains and the natural vegetation throughout Ohio. Transeau, who had arrived in the Department of Botany in 1915, the same year as Sears, had a strong interest in relating the distribution of vegetation to climatic factors and in mapping the natural vegetation of the landscape. Beginning in 1919, Sears studied botanical information that could be derived from records made by federal land surveyors after the Northwest Territory was opened to European settlement in 1786. The surveyors divided the relatively level land into square-mile sections and, at or near each corner or "mile post," they noted the location of the most prominent or "witness" trees. Witness trees plotted on a map could be used to determine the distribution of various species of trees from which could be inferred the natural forest vegetation of the region before the onslaught of destruction by European settlers. Sears was truly a pioneer in developing techniques for the mapping of natural vegetation. His first paper, "Vegetation Mapping" (*Science,* 1921), discussed methods of mapping and employed a set of symbols that he created to use in the making of maps. He also proclaimed the use of the airplane in reconnaissance mapping. Sears was the first to publish a map of the virgin forest of Ohio (*Ohio J. Sci.,* 1925). The various forest types were shown on the map; oak (circles), beech (plus signs), and ash (times signs). In the same publication were maps that depicted the relationship of oak and beech forest to the moraines; and, the natural treeless areas of Ohio and their correlation with moraines, preglacial drainage routes, and postglacial lakes. In 1923, Sears had drawn a map of the virgin forest of Ohio using horizontal, vertical, and slanting lines to show the extent of different forest types. This map, shown in 1923 at an AAAS meeting in Cincinnati, is not known to have been published by him until 1941 (*Ohio J. Sci.*); earlier it had been printed by E. Lucy Braun (*Naturalists Guide to the Americas,* opp. p. 354, 1926). On Sears' map, she outlined the physiographic provinces of Ohio in an attempt to show a correlation between virgin forests and the physiography. Following these pioneer mapping contributions by Sears, the mapping of the natural vegetation of Ohio was continued by Professor Transeau and his students. The final product was a 35" x 38", eight-



A map of the original vegetation of Ohio based upon records of early surveys. (*Ohio J. Sci.* 41(3): 226)

colored comprehensive map showing nine regional natural vegetation types (1966), accompanied by a technical bulletin, "The Natural Vegetation of Ohio in Pioneer Days" (*Bull. Ohio Biol. Surv.*, 1969), both prepared by Transeau's student, Robert B. Gordon.

RECONSTRUCTING POSTGLACIAL VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

Sears wanted to test Henry A. Gleason's suggestion that the western prairies farther east in Indiana and Ohio might be relics of a postglacial climatic period that was warmer and drier than the present (*Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geogr.*, 1923). The opportunity came in 1925 when he and undergraduate Charles Olmsted, both then at the University of Nebraska, spent the summer at the University of Iowa Lakeside Laboratory on the shore of Lake Okoboji. While reading papers in the Laboratory's excellent library, Sears became aware of the work, begun about 1915, of the Scandinavians. They reported that the windblown pollen preserved in the sediments of lakes and bogs in the glaciated region is a reliable record of plants that once lived there. This information could be used as an indicator of former vegetation and climate, and was believed by Sears to be a means of providing evidence for Gleason's idea of an eastward prairie shift (Sears, *Ohio Biol. Surv. Biol. Notes* No. 15, 1981). In the mud from the bottom of Lake Okoboji, pollen grains were found; and, an effort began to identify them.

Sears chose bogs in Ohio to obtain pollen samples in an attempt to trace the general course of vegetational changes in the Middle West. The New Haven bog, Huron Co., was the first one from which a pollen core was taken. Sears' student, Phyllis Draper at the University of Oklahoma, prepared the first paper on pollen analysis from Sears' Laboratory. Later, Sears was to write that her paper was the first on the subject to be published in the United States (*Svensk Bot. Tidskr.*, 1951). She explained the technique of pollen analysis and showed graphically the fluctuations in the percentages of grass and tree pollen at various depths in the New Haven Bog. Her summary statement was "that at the present time results are too incomplete to permit the drawing of any conclusions" (*Proc. Oklahoma Acad. Sci.*, 1928). The following year in the same journal, Draper compared the pollen spectra of two bogs, the New Haven Bog and the Curtis Bog, Lucas Co., using peat samples obtained earlier by Sears. The paper described the vegetation types dominant at various depths in both bogs, but no correlations were made with climatic conditions, although that possibility was suggested in the introduction. Elsewhere in North America, two simultaneous studies on pollen-analysis were conducted during 1926 on peat deposits of southeastern Canada by Vaino Auer (*Comm. Inst. Qu. For. Finl. Ed. 12*, (1927); *Canada Geol. Surv., Mem.* 162, 1930) and in the Dismal Swamp, VA, by I. F. Lewis and E. D. Cocke (*J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.*, 1929). Sears wrote that both studies showed extreme caution in drawing deductions about climatic conditions (*Ohio J. Sci.*, 1930).

In 1930, Sears published two papers of major significance in the newly developing field of pollen analysis. He discussed the procedures in the technique of pollen analysis, and wrote keys and prepared line illustrations for the identification of 39 different kinds of common pollen grains preserved in the bog-lakes of the Lake Erie drainage basin (*Bot. Gaz.*, 1930). In the absence of any comprehensive manuals showing pollen structure, this paper was of importance because of its intent to assist in identification of the common pollen embalmed in bog deposits in the north-central United States. It was the bog near Sears' home, southeast of Bucyrus, where he obtained four cores of pollen, preserved there during postglacial time. Sears' analysis of the tree pollen obtained from the Bucyrus Bog resulted in his now historically significant paper, "A record of postglacial climate in northern Ohio" (*Ohio J. Sci.*, 1930). In this paper, Sears traced in greater detail than any previous North American study, the probable succession in the postglacial forest vegetation, and inferred the accompanying changing climatic conditions for north-central Ohio since the retreat of the Wisconsinian glacier. Sears' paper has since become the benchmark, classic paper in this discipline in North America. The site has been restudied twice, in 1958 by Sears and Johannes Iverson, the eminent European palynologist (unpublished), and in 1986-88 by Linda Shane (*Boreas*, 1989).

For the 20± year period, while on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma and Oberlin College, Sears and his students studied other bog-lakes in northern Ohio, as well as stimulating other students and colleagues to engage in this kind of study. As a result, Sears sharpened the historical picture of postglacial vegetation and climate in both glaciated and nonglaciated regions of eastern North America. The pattern obtained, closely paralleling that in Europe, includes conditions warmer and drier than at present, thus explaining relics of western vegetation in mid-eastern United States, as had been suggested by Gleason in 1923. Although several investigators began the study of pollen from North American bog-lakes in the late 1920s, it was Paul Bigelow Sears who pioneered in the methodology, pollen identification, and interpretation of this new information. Sears was an undisputed leader in this research effort in North America until the beginning of the 1960s, when his publications nearly ceased on this subject.

As the author of the chapter on Plant Ecology in Joseph Ewan's "A Short History of Botany in the United States" (1969), Sears modestly wrote of his own contribution to the field; "In 1930, fifteen years after the appearance of von Post's technique of using pollen to interpret changes in vegetation and climate, active use of this method began in the United States. Gleason's postulates were confirmed and general agreement between the European and American sequences was demonstrated. Applications to archaeology and cultural history followed, with notable contributions in the arid Southwest and in Mexico, far beyond the limits of continental glaciation."

CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN OHIO

Sears' major contribution to conservation was through his intellectual approach of teaching and writing to make people aware of the stewardship of the earth's natural

resources. In this effort, he became a most distinguished spokesperson who had a wide influence on the entire conservation movement in North America. Sears' pioneer work on the natural and changing vegetation of Ohio led to a deep interest in human ecology which became manifest while at the University of Oklahoma during the tragic dust storms of the early 1930s. There he saw how the climate affected the soils and vegetation in this newly developed agricultural area, and from this scene came "Deserts on the March" (1935), his most successful book on conservation awareness. In 1937 Sears was chairman of the committee that drafted the first soil conservation district law in Oklahoma, and for several years after, he served as a collaborator in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

After Sears came to Oberlin College in 1938, and during the decade to follow, he wrote on conservation topics relating to Ohio. He was invited to prepare a "History of Conservation in Ohio" (1942), a 22-page landmark publication that traced the enactment of laws governing the use of the natural resources and their awareness in conservation practices in Ohio. Those resources discussed were vegetation, wildlife, water, fish, minerals, and soil. Sears' idea of conservation meant "prudent and skillful use of resources to obtain the maximum good for the longest possible time. Ideally it produces a permanently balanced relation between a human group and its environment." The factors involved are quantity and quality of resources, population, and pattern of living. Follow-up contributions to Ohio conservation history appeared under the titles, "Man and Nature in Modern Ohio" (*Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.*, 1946) and "Ohio's Conservation Record 1908-1958" (*Proc. Ohio Mid-century Gov. Conf. Nat. Res.*, 1958). At meetings of The Ohio Academy of Science, Sears contributed papers on the landscape, natural resources, human population, and conservation legislation in Ohio. In his Academy presidential address, "Conservation in Theory and Practice" (*Ohio J. Sci.*, 1950), Sears described examples of success and failure of man's interaction with the landscape. It is the scientist, with his wide understanding of the principles of sound land use, who must enlighten those who formulate public opinion and establish the standards of social behavior. His final statement then was; "The conservation movement may have a long and difficult way ahead, but it has crossed the divide." As a member of the Ohio Wildlife Council, established in 1944, Sears believed the Council's role was "to encourage better practices of land and water use within the State. Fish and wildlife will be restored only as fast as we restore suitable living conditions for them" (*Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.*, 1946).

As a lasting tribute, Sears was inducted into the Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame, 24 April 1979, when he was recognized "for his outstanding contributions to the importance of a better understanding of natural systems... Through his teachings, writings, and lectures, he has instilled in generations of Ohioans a greater awareness of the delicate relationships between human ecology and the world of plants. His tireless enthusiasm and his concern with conservation problems have distinguished him as a leader in efforts to interpret better the natural world. His success in these endeavors is an inspiration for others to share in this quest for knowledge" (*Program, 13th Ohio Conserv. Day Awards Ceremony*, 1979).

HONORS, BOOKS, PRESERVES, AND FAMILY

Professor Sears was a member of many national scientific societies and received a number of honors and awards. A selected list follows:

American Academy of Arts and Sciences

American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, 1956)

American Society of Naturalists (president, 1959)

Atomic Energy of the United States (advisory committee on its peaceful use)

Book of the Month Fellowship Prize (for *Deserts on the March*, 1936)

Botanical Society of America (Certificate of Merit, 1956)

Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences

Crawford County National Bank of Bucyrus, OH (director, 1942-63)

Ecological Society of America (vice-president, 1943; president, 1948; eminent ecologist award, 1965)

Garden Club of America (medal, 1963)

Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship to study Pleistocene vegetation and climate in North America (1958)

Louis Bromfield medal, Friends of the Land (1958)

National Audubon Society (chairman of the board and honorary president, 1956-59)

National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers

National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (committee on paleobotany; crop ecology; vegetation analysis; use and care of natural resources; conservation, chairman).

National Science Foundation Board (1958-64)

The Ohio Academy of Science (member, 1915; affiliated with the plant sciences section; fellow, 1921; member, Conservation Committee; president, 1949-50; honorary life member, 1964)

Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame (1979)

The Ohio State University (Centennial Achievement Award, 1970)

Ohio Wesleyan University (distinguished achievement citation, 1980; recipient of the Godman Cane honoring the University's oldest living alumnus, 1989).

Ohio Wildlife Council (1944-52)

Pacific Botanical Garden (trustee, 1963-71)

Richard Prentice Ettinger Medal (for skilled science writing in the popular style, resulting from his book, "Where There Is Life," the award given by the Rockefeller Institute, 1963)

Sigma Xi (national lecturer, 1956)

Society of Natural History of Mexico

Southern Methodist University (citation for work in anthropology and geology, 1981)

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, VA (director, 1956-60)

Who's Who in America (first listed, 1934)

Honorary Societies: Sigma Gamma Epsilon, Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Delta Tau Delta

Honorary Degrees were awarded by the following institutions:

D.Sc.	(1937)	Ohio Wesleyan University
D.Sc.	(1958)	Oberlin College
D.Sc.	(1968)	Bowling Green State University
Litt.D.	(1951)	Marietta College
L.L.D.	(1957)	University of Arkansas
		University of Nebraska
L.L.D.	(1959)	Wayne State University

Sears published the following books: (dates in parentheses of only those editions or printings that have been verified)

Deserts on the March (1935, 1947, 1959, 1964, 1980)
This is Our World (1937, 1971)
Life and Environment (1939)
Who Are These Americans? (1939, 1940) *This Useful World* (1941, with I. James Quillen and P. R. Hanna)
Charles Darwin: The Naturalist As A Cultural Force (1950)
The Ecology of Man (1957)
Where There Is Life (1962, 1970)
The Living Landscape (1966, an expanded version of *Where There Is Life*)
The Biology of the Living Landscape (1964)
Lands Beyond the Forest (1969)
Wild Wealth (1971, with M. R. Becker and F. J. Poetker)

The 98.6 acre Sears Woods State Nature Preserve is a permanent natural memorial to Paul Sears. Located southwest of Bucyrus along the Sandusky River in Bucyrus Twp., Crawford Co., this land was owned by the Sears family since 1870, and was purchased from Paul Sears in 1986 by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves. The site contains a beech-maple woods and swamp forest, considered to be equal in ecological quality to the Hueston Woods (Butler Co.) and Fowler Woods (Richland Co.) State Nature Preserves in Ohio.

During retirement, Paul Sears lived in Taos, NM, where he died 30 April 1990, in his 99th year. In Franklin, VA, 22 June 1917, Sears married Marjorie Lee McCutcheon of Modest Town, VA. A 1914 graduate of Denison University, she was a graduate student in English at The Ohio State University where they met in 1916. Three children were born to the Sears couple; Paul McCutcheon Sears (deceased), Dr. Catherine Louise (Sears) Frazer, and Sallie Harris Sears. Mrs. Sears' death occurred 31 October 1982, and afterward he married Mrs. Marguerite Saxer.

RONALD L. STUCKEY

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Elton Straus Cook (1909-1990)

Dr. Elton Straus Cook, former dean and head of the chemistry and biochemistry division at St. Thomas Institute in Cincinnati, died 28 January 1990 in Cincinnati at the age of 80.

Born 24 December 1909 at Oberlin, OH, he was a son of Edward M. and Bertha (Straus) Cook.

Dr. Cook received his B.A. degree (1930) at Oberlin College and his Ph.D. degree (1933) at Yale University. At Yale he served as an assistant in chemistry (1930-33) and was a postdoctoral fellow (1933-34). He then became a research chemist and head of the organic production department at the William S. Merrell Company in Cincinnati (1934-37). His career at St. Thomas Institute (formerly Institutum Divi Thomae) began in 1937, where he remained until retiring. He had over 100 research publications and patents.

Dr. Cook joined the Ohio Academy of Science (Chemistry Section) in 1962, becoming a Fellow in 1977. He also belonged to the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemists (Fellow), Ohio Institute of Chemists (president-elect 1971-73, president 1973-75), Chemical Society of London (Fellow), AAAS (Fellow), American Pharmaceutical Association, Biochemical Society (Great Britain), History of Science Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Association for Cancer Research, New York Academy of Sciences, and attended numerous International Cancer Congresses (3rd through 11th).

Surviving are his wife, Adelaide Elizabeth (Luck) Cook, sons David Cook of Wayzata, MN, and Edward Mark Cook of Stuart, FL, and two grandchildren. Dr. Cook was cremated in Cincinnati. Memorials were directed to the American Cancer Society.

W. LOUIS PHILLIPS, C.G.

Ralph Howard Davidson (1908-1989)

Ralph Howard Davidson, age 80, spent his entire professional career teaching and conducting research in entomology at The Ohio State University. His interests were with the taxonomy of leafhoppers, field entomology, insect biology and control, and insecticide development. These and other research topics are represented in more than 75 publications. He was the co-author with Leonard N. Peairs of an important book, "Insect Pests of Farm, Garden, and Orchard" (5th and 6th editions, 1956, 1966).

Ralph Davidson, born 19 January 1908 in Vandalia, OH, was the son of Cammack and Grace Mae (Eidemiller) Davidson. He received his secondary education in the public schools of Butler Twp., Montgomery Co., OH. Following graduation from high school, Davidson earned all of his college degrees in entomology from The Ohio State University; B.S. (1930), M.S. (1931), Ph.D. (1935). His doctoral dissertation concerned field and laboratory studies of Derris as an insecticide, under the direction of Dwight M. DeLong. At The Ohio State University, he advanced through the ranks in the Department of Zoology and Entomology as a graduate assistant (1930-35), instructor (1935-36), assistant professor (1936-43), research associate (1943-46), associate professor (1946-58), professor (1958-71), and professor emeritus (1971-90). He also served as a field assistant and agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1930-36); an assistant in the Agricultural Extension Service, OSU (1939, 1942-43); a research associate at the OSU Research Foundation (1943-46); a teacher of field entomology at the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, OSU (summers of 1958-59, 1962-63, 1966-70); and, a visiting professor at University of Wisconsin (1949-50). His first research paper was on the alimentary canal of *Criocerus asparagi*, published in *The Ohio Journal of Science* (1931).

Dr. Davidson held memberships in several scientific and honorary societies, including the Entomological Society of America, the Entomological Society of Washington, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow), and the Ohio Academy of Science (joined 1931; Fellow, 1936; life member, 1947). He was active in the honorary societies of Delta Theta Sigma, Gamma Alpha, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Sigma Xi. In 1962, he received the Gamma Sigma Delta's award for contributions to agriculture. Dr. Davidson was a past national president of Gamma Alpha, a member of the governing board of the Entomological Society of America, and a past president of the Ohio State University Faculty Club.

Ralph Davidson died 13 January 1989, and is survived by his wife, Clara Jane Killworth, whom he married 17 June 1936; daughter Ann of Columbus; son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth, and grandson Scott of Tempe, AZ; sister Harriet of Lebanon, OH; brothers, James of Huron, OH, and Thomas of Tipp City, OH. He was preceded in death by his sister Mary, and brothers, Franklin and Stanley. His interment was in Union Cemetery, Columbus, OH.

RONALD L. STUCKEY

Jessie Harold Day (1916-1989)

Jessie H. Day who died in Columbus, OH, on 22 February 1989 was born in Bend, OR, on 27 October 1916. He received his undergraduate degree from Reed College (B.A. 1942), his masters' degree from the Case School of Applied Science (M.S. 1945), and his doctorate in physical chemistry from the Case Institute of Technology (Ph.D. 1948). Moving to Ohio University, he progressed through the academic ranks in the Department of Chemistry from assistant professor to professor between 1948 and 1958, becoming Department Chairman (1958-63), acting dean of Arts and Sciences (1968-69, 1971-72), and associate dean (1967-68, 1969-72). He became emeritus in 1984, and retired in 1987. In 1944-45 he was research chemist for the Rubber Reserve Board, in 1946-47 for the Glenn L. Martin Company, and in 1964 he was visiting professor at the University of Idaho.

Dr. Day belonged to many professional organizations including the American Institute of Chemistry (Fellow), the American Chemical Society, the Society of Plastics Engineers whose journal he edited from 1945 to 1958, and the New York Academy of Sciences (Fellow). His colleagues wrote in 1984 that, "he has established an excellent reputation as a teacher at both the undergraduate and graduate levels; he introduced programmed learning and teaching machines to the chemical profession in the early fifties." In 1987, one of his former students, Jeanette Grasselli, established an endowed fund at Ohio University in his name to fund faculty research in early career years. He is survived by his wife Bessie Day, whom he married in 1938.

EMANUEL D. RUDOLPH

Charles Russell Goslin (1904-1990)

Charles Russell Goslin, age 85, retired merchant, lifetime naturalist, historian, and author, made numerous contributions to his local community of Lancaster, in Fairfield Co., OH. He was known as "Charlie" to his naturalist friends, among whom were Floyd Bartley, Milton B. Trautman, Edward S. Thomas, and Walter Tucker, for example. Mr. Goslin was a respected businessman, having been co-owner of the E. C. Mattox Men's Clothing Store in Lancaster, where he worked for 40 years, serving as manager (1940-60) and vice-president (1947-60), retiring in 1968, when the store closed.

Born 24 June 1904 in Arnold, PA, to Russell and Nettie (Eckman) Goslin, "Charlie" moved to Lancaster, OH, with his family when he was a year old. Upon graduation from Lancaster High School, he walked to the western part of the United States in the 1920s and attended Washington State University, Pullman, for two years. He also attended The Ohio State University.

Mr. Goslin's greatest avocation was studying all aspects of natural and cultural history of Lancaster, Fairfield Co., and the adjacent counties of Hocking and Perry. Beginning in 1953 and for over 30 years following, he wrote "Nature Notes" for the *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette*. In his 30th anniversary "Note," 16 April 1983, he reviewed the history of these articles, pointing out that they were based on 56 personal journals, begun in 1923, and on field observations recorded following walks throughout the county. Among the published 1700 columns, nearly 300 are about birds, and over 600 are on cultural aspects of townships and small towns. Following a selection of the best of these columns, as judged by the readers, Mr. Goslin assembled 100 each into two book volumes, *Crossroads and Fence Corners: Historical Lore of Fairfield County* (1976, 1980), published by the Fairfield Heritage Association Inc. Earlier, he also authored *A History of the First Methodist Church of Lancaster, Ohio 1799 to 1962* (1962) as part of the town's sesquicentennial celebration, two volumes on *Land Patent Holders, Fairfield County, Ohio* (1976-1988), and *The Fairfield County Courthouse Story* (1986). He also contributed articles to the *Columbus Dispatch, Logan Daily News, Wilson Bulletin, American Fern Journal,* and the *Garden Path*. Many specimens of plants he collected are deposited in the herbaria of Ohio University, Athens, and The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Mr. Goslin involved himself in many local affairs and held memberships in the Masons, Rotary (president, 1960-61), United Commercial Travelers, and Lancaster Park Board (1970-78). He influenced the nature programs for the Boy Scouts, participated in the annual Audubon bird counts for over 60 years, conducted bird walks for students in the Lancaster schools, served as naturalist at camps of the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, and conducted classes in Fairfield County natural science and history in the adult education program on the Lancaster campus of Ohio University. He held memberships in several scientific societies including the Ohio Academy of Science (joined, 1936; Fellow, 1974), American Fern Society, Botanical Society of America, Ornithologist Union, and the Wheaton Club. Mr. Goslin received many honors and awards for his contributions. Among them were the Silver Beaver Award (1940), All American Citizen (1942), American Legion Distinguished Service Award (1960), Outstanding Leadership and Service Award from the Lancaster Kiwanis Club, Service Above Self Award, Honorary Citizens Award from the Rotary Foundation, Ohio Conservation Award, Ohio Senior Citizen Hall of Fame (1985), Award of Merit from Ohio University, and the Wheaton Club (member since 1947, Member of the Year, 1974; Distinguished Service Award, 1990). "Charlie" is commemorated in the Lancaster street name, "Goslin Drive," in the "Charlie R. Goslin Nature Sanctuary" at the 162-acre Christmas Rocks State Nature Preserve, and by a plaque noting his service to the community attached to a massive granite boulder (dedicated 20 October 1990) at the entrance to the trail toward Lake Loretta, Alley Park, Lancaster.

Death came to Charles Goslin 19 April 1990. He is survived by his wife, Stella M. (Peddycoart) Goslin, whom he married in 1926 in Lancaster. Other survivors are daughter Dorothy M. (Goslin) Benton of Westerville, OH, son James L. of Lancaster, ten grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, sister

Helen (Goslin) Shumaker of Clearport, OH, and brother John N. Goslin of Cincinnati, OH. A daughter, Esther M. (Goslin) Miller, and son, Robert J., are deceased. Mr. Goslin was part of a family interested in the natural sciences. His youngest brother, William Eckman Goslin (1916-1987), earned his Ph.D. in botany at The Ohio State University; and, as an associate professor of botany (1959-81), taught courses in the plant sciences at Auburn University (Ohio J. Sci. 88: 208-209); and Robert M. Goslin, Sr. (1904-1964), who developed an interest in archeology, mammalogy, and entomology, and was working as an assistant at the Ohio State Museum, Columbus, prior to his death from drowning while on a fishing trip at Alum Creek (Ohio J. Sci. 65: 236). Charles Goslin is buried in Forest Rose Cemetery, Lancaster.

RONALD L. STUCKEY

Stanley Obermann Hoerr (1909-1990)

Stanley O. Hoerr, a highly respected Cleveland surgeon and member of the Ohio Academy of Science since 1949, died in Cleveland on 14 March 1990 at the age of eighty. Born on 29 September 1909 in Chicago, IL, the son of Charles Ferdinand and Lillie Obermann Hoerr, Stanley Hoerr obtained his bachelor's degree in 1932 from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, OH. Also in that year, he married Janet Urie. His doctor of medicine degree was awarded by the Harvard University Medical School in 1936. Interning at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, he remained there from 1939 to 1942 as assistant resident surgeon and then chief resident surgeon. From 1942 to 1945 he served as chief of surgery in the Army Medical Corps as a Captain and then Major. He returned to Boston and the Brigham Hospital in 1946 where he was on the visiting staff for a year. In 1947, he moved to Columbus, OH, to become associate professor of surgery at the Ohio State University Medical School and visiting surgeon at the University's Hospital, a position he held until 1950. In that year, he moved to Cleveland to join the surgical staff of the Cleveland Clinic where he remained until his retirement in 1975. At the Clinic, he was Chairman of the Division of Surgery (1956-71) and of the Department of General Surgery (1968-69). He was on the Clinic's Board of Governors (1959-63, 1965-69) and became an associate emeritus of its Foundation (1975-90). In 1982, the Clinic dedicated its surgical library to Dr. Hoerr. A year's leave of absence was taken in 1974 to head surgery at the Fairview General Hospital. Among the many honors that Stanley O. Hoerr received were election as president of the Cleveland Surgical Society and the Ohio Chapter of the American College of Surgeons, election as an officer in the American Medical Association, and membership on the Board and Trusteeship of Antioch College. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the Ohio Academy of Science. Dr. Hoerr was supportive of the Ohio Academy of Science and its Medical Sciences Section. Shortly before his death he wrote; "I have supported the Academy for many years because I believe in its goals and I believe in the need for support of varied research and a forum for its papers." He is survived by his wife, two daughters, two sons, and eight grandchildren.

EMANUEL D. RUDOLPH

Richard Scott Jaeckle (1953-1989)

Dr. Richard Scott Jaeckle, assistant professor of psychiatry at The Ohio State University, died 25 August 1989 at Riverside Methodist Hospital in Columbus at the age of 35.

Born 24 November 1953 at Madison, WI, he was a son of Gerald and Joanne (MacLeish) Jaeckle. He received his B.Sc. degree (1978) with honors at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He obtained his Medical degree (1982) at Vanderbilt Medical School in Nashville, TN, and served his residency (1982-86) in the department of psychiatry at the University of Iowa College of Medicine at Iowa City, IA, attending graduate school there (1984-86) in the neuroscience program (neuroendocrine molecular genetics). He also held a neuroendocrinology fellowship (1985-87) at the same institution. Dr. Jaeckle was licensed by the Iowa Board of Medical Examiners (1986) and the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners (1987). He became board eligible in psychiatry (1987) through the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Academic appointments included Fellow in psychiatry (1985-87) at the University of Iowa College of Medicine; assistant professor of psychiatry (1987-88) at the University of Wisconsin Medical School; and assistant professor of psychiatry (1988-89) at The Ohio State University where he served as director of the neuroendocrine division, department of psychiatry, and was coordinator of the neuroendocrine conference, neuroscience program.

Dr. Jaeckle became a member of the Ohio Academy of Science (Medical Sciences Section) in 1989. He also belonged to AAAS, American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, American Federation for Clinical Research, American Geriatrics Society, American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, The Endocrine Society, Gerontological Society of America, International Brain Research Organization, International Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology, Society of Biological Psychiatry, and Society for Neuroscience.

Academic honors and awards included University of Wisconsin Knapp Honors, Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society, Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society, Carnation Foundation Medical School Scholar, and the Rock Sleyster Memorial Fellow in Psychiatry.

Dr. Jaeckle married Helen Wojciechowicz. He was buried at Green Ridge Cemetery at Kenosha, WI.

W. LOUIS PHILLIPS, C. G.

Wilfred Samuel Martin (1910-1989)

Wilfred Samuel Martin, former senior director of research and development at the Procter and Gamble Company in Cincinnati, died 4 September 1989 at his summer home near Union Springs, NY, at the age of 79.

Born 11 June 1910 at Adamsville, PA, he was a son of Albert W. and Elizabeth (Porter) Martin. Mr. Martin received a B.Sc. degree (1930) at Iowa State University and his M.Sc. degree (1938) at the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. Martin's association with Procter and Gamble spanned 45 years: engineering process development department (1930-50); associate director, chemical division (1952-53); director product development, soap products division (1953-63); manager manufacturing and products development, food products division (1963-71); and senior director research and development (1971-75). Following his retirement from Procter and Gamble, Mr. Martin became involved with management consulting.

A longtime supporter of education, Mr. Martin served on the Board of Trustees of Pikeville College in Pikeville, KY, as vice-chairman, chairman, and trustee emeritus. He served on the Advisory Council of Clarkson College, Potsdam, NY (1975-81) and was on the Board of Directors of the Industrial Research Institute as vice-president (1968-69) and president (1970-71). He was also a member of the Wyoming, OH, Board of Education (1961-69), and served as president 1965-68.

As a member of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, he participated as a choir member, Sunday school teacher, and elder. He was also on the Board of Trustees of Ohio Presbyterian Homes, Columbus, a statewide retirement home network.

Mr. Martin joined the Ohio Academy of Science (Chemistry Section) in 1964, and also belonged to AAAS (Fellow), American Institute of Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, *Society Chemical Industry (?)*, American Oil Chemist Society, Engineering Society of Cincinnati (director 1972-75), New York Academy of Sciences, American Management Association, and Society of Research Administrators.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth (Myers) Martin of Wyoming (married 9 July 1938); son Peter W. Martin of Ithaca, NY; daughters Judith Kleinman of Ann Arbor, MI; Nancy Foss of Moorhead, MN; and, Paula M. Birdsall of Wyoming, and numerous grandchildren.

A memorial service was held in the Wyoming Presbyterian Church with burial in Ithaca, NY. Memorials were directed to Pikeville College.

W. LOUIS PHILLIPS, C.G.